Crown and Lord Canning was appointed as the first Governor-General under the Act of 1858. He issued a proclamation guaranteeing the integrity of the Indian states and the perpetuation of the Princes and their dynasties. Adoption *sanads* were granted to several Princes, securing them the right of adoption which till then had been denied them.

Various Viceroys have followed different policies in regard to the Princes. For a decade after 1858 they tended to intervene in cases of injustice and maladministration, and this acted as a check upon misrule or misconduct. Both the British and the Indian Governments admitted responsibility for internal good government of the states; at one time it was claimed as the right of the Paramount Power (i.e. the British Government) to prescribe the forms of administration and to insist that these be adopted. This responsibility and claim was asserted on the grounds that the British Government *was* the Paramount Power and that it issued from the terms of treaties and *sanads* made from time to time, and that this Power had an obligation to ensure the progress and prosperity of India as a whole.

Lord Lytton, in his despatch to the Secretary of State prior to the rendition of Mysore in 1882, wrote:

> The British Government now undertakes the duty of protecting all native states of India from external enemies and of preserving internal order by measures necessary for securing the people from misgovernment and for supplying the lawful authority of the ruler. So also the powers of the British Government to prescribe the forms of administration and to insist that its advice be adopted are the necessary co-relatives of the admitted responsibilities of the British Government for the internal peace of the whole Empire and general welfare of the people.

Lord Salisbury laid down the following principle of the